

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

INGRID JOHNSON,

Plaintiff,

v.

ERICA KNAUF SANTOS; JOANNA  
ANTIRIM; REGINE TUGUBLIMAS; KING  
COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT  
ADMINISTRATION,

Defendants.

CASE NO. 2:25-cv-00911-JHC

ORDER

This matter comes before the Court on Plaintiff Ingrid Johnson’s Emergency Motion to Expedite Judicial Action and Notice of Due Process Violation. Dkt. # 9 (misabeled on the docket as “Emergency Second Amended Complaint”). For the reasons below, the Court DENIES the motion.

The Court previously dismissed Johnson’s complaint without prejudice under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii) and granted her leave to file an amended complaint. Dkt. # 7. The Court explained that under *Younger v. Harris*, 401 U.S. 37 (1971), federal courts must not interfere with pending state court cases that implicate “important state interests.” *Hawaii Hous. Auth. v. Midkiff*, 467 U.S. 229, 237–38 (1984). And because Johnson did not, among other things,

1 specify what state court proceedings she takes issue with, the Court stated that it “cannot assess  
2 whether they implicate important state interests or provide her with an adequate opportunity to  
3 litigate federal claims.” Dkt. # 7 at 3–4.

4 Rather than correct these deficiencies, Johnson’s present motion begins with details about  
5 her child’s medical conditions and a statement that her child “was illegally evicted, stripped of  
6 all personal belongings, and cut off from his sole safe parent.” Dkt. # 9 at 1. Assuming the  
7 veracity of the representations, the Court has sympathy with respect to Johnson’s concern for her  
8 child but cannot proceed with adjudicating her claims without an amended complaint. Because  
9 her motion at Dkt. # 9, despite being labeled as a “Second Amended Complaint,” is in fact a  
10 motion for a temporary restraining order, Johnson may still file an amended complaint within the  
11 deadline set forth at Dkt. # 7.

12 Johnson’s motion also raises new claims about the Court’s delay in acting on her  
13 motions. She says:

14 Since [insert date], Plaintiff has submitted:

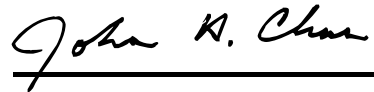
- 15 • A Motion for TRO and Injunction
- 16 • A Motion for Custody Relief based on default judgment
- 17 • A Motion to Disqualify an opposing attorney under active civil investigation  
for criminal misconduct
- Declarations, exhibits, and proof of service

18 Dkt. # 9 at 1–2. She asserts that the Court has failed to (1) acknowledge receipt; (2) set hearings;  
19 (3) issue orders; and (4) provide any explanation for delay as to these motions. *Id.* at 2. But the  
20 Court has denied her first motion for a temporary restraining order as moot, Dkt. # 7, and no  
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1 other motion remains pending on the docket. The motions Johnson attaches to her present  
2 motion are all labeled for state court, not this Court.<sup>1</sup> See e.g., Dkt. # 9-3 at 5, 22.

3 Finally, Johnson's motion says that Defendant Erica Knauf Santos has allegedly  
4 committed, among other things, "Felony Obstruction of Justice," and "Pattern of Racketeering  
5 Activity (RICO)." Dkt. # 9 at 3. But as the Court explained in its prior order, Johnson's initial  
6 complaint did "not allege any claims against Santos." Dkt. # 7 at 2; *Pac. Radiation Oncology,*  
7 *LLC v. Queen's Med. Ctr.*, 810 F.3d 631, 633 (9th Cir. 2015) ("When a plaintiff seeks injunctive  
8 relief based on claims not pled in the complaint, the court does not have the authority to issue an  
9 injunction.").

10 Dated this 21st day of May, 2025.

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13 John H. Chun  
14 United States District Judge  
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23 <sup>1</sup> Johnson also makes four demands for 'immediate action.' Dkt. # 9 at 2–3. To the extent that  
24 these demands are not moot for the reasons discussed above, the Court denies these requests because  
Johnson does not cite any authority to support them.